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Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERRI MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Arrests of Members of the Kentucky Legislature.

The public were startled yesterday by rumors that Mr. Irwin of the Senate and Messrs. Ewing and Silvertooth of the House, had been arrested at Harrodsburg, on their way to their homes.

The Constitution Art. 2, sec. 25, provides as follows:

"The members of the General Assembly shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place."

Both Houses of the Legislature yesterday, as will be seen by the proceedings, very properly took action on the breach of privilege involved in the alleged arrest of the gentlemen named.

We trust the rumor may turn out to be an exaggeration and that the gentlemen have been permitted to go on their way home. We do not believe that either of them has been guilty of any act warranting arrest.

The Governor's Proclamation—Humanities of War.

We publish this morning a new proclamation by the Governor, embodying resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, which do honor to all concerned, the humane spirit of these resolutions, adopted by the Legislature, and approved and promulgated by the Governor, is an honor to the civilization of the age. Their incalculable are in marked contrast with the hellish incitements of those who would set brother at war with brother. Let us keep this unnatural war confined to the sectional belligerents who brought it on. Let Kentucky keep out of it, and hold herself in position to offer her impartial mediatorial offices between the contestants.

When red-hot shot is fired, the ordinance used is elevated to the position desired before the gun is shot. The powder in the gun is kept from explosion by means of the wadding. Between the explosive substance and the heated mass are generally three layers of wads. That next to the ball is dry, the second is wet, and upon the powder a dry piece rests. The ball is discharged soon after being placed in the cannon.

The civil war is giving a most remarkable and unexpected stimulus to the overland emigration to California and Oregon. The plains are swarming with caravans of emigrants from Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky, all destined for the Pacific coast. Should the war last for a couple of years, it would doubtless lead to very important transfers of population. The actual sent of war, as well as all the border states likely to be affected by the conflict, would suffer severely in the emigration of its quiet and industrious families, who would remove to more peaceful settlements in the West and North. The Pacific coast will undoubtedly gain largely, as its industry is not affected, and it offers better inducements to the thrifty and enterprising than any other section of the country.

N. Y. World, 19.

[For the Yeoman.]

Some of the members of the present Legislature are very much exercised because some Union men agree that they have been disregarding the policy the party inaugurated in Kentucky, and had been attempting to carry out in good faith—I mean neutrality.

One's ears are dinned with the clamor that Kentucky has, in three elections, decided emphatically for the Union and for its maintenance by force of arms, and the country has seen the resolutions and acts passed, and pending in the present Legislature, to force "us all in the war, or make it disgraceful" to stay out of it.

The purpose of my remarks now is to show that our Union brethren of the present Legislature are slightly mistaken in the record.

The first election alluded to was that for delegates to the Border Slave State Convention to be held in Frankfort, in May, 1861.

In January preceding, the Legislature of Kentucky passed joint resolutions declaring that some of the States had been deeply aggrieved by the policy of the people of some of the other States; and therefore an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was indispensable necessary to secure them against similar grievances in the future.

The Legislature therefore asked Congress to call a Convention in the mode provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and they proposed Mr. Crittenden's propositions in Congress as a basis for the amendments. This was approved January 25, 1861.

On the 20th of January, '61, the Legislature of Kentucky appointed six commissioners on the invitation of Virginia, to meet at Washington with commissioners from other States, to prepare amendments to the Constitution of the United States to settle the grievances complained of by the dissatisfied States.

They also proposed the plan of Hon. John J. Crittenden to that Convention as a basis of adjustment.

On the 10th of February, 1861, the Legislature of Kentucky passed, amongst other resolutions, the following:

"Resolved, That we protest against the use of force or coercion by the General Government against the seceding States, as unjust and impudent, and tending to the destruction of our common country."

April 4th, 1861, the Legislature of Kentucky passed resolutions adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress, "That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution of the United States, which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere in any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to service or labor by the laws of said State." And added the following thereto—mark the words: That said proposed amendment ought not to be accepted by Kentucky as a final settlement of existing difficulties.

In all this resolving on the part of the Kentucky Legislature, if there was, or is anything indicating that the members thereof, individually or collectively, were for making Kentucky take part on behalf of the United States against the seceding States, I don't know where it is. I understand that members explain now when they go to vote upon the force measures, felony bills, &c., concocted in the secret meetings of the Union members, what they meant when they voted for the foregoing resolutions, and that they meant anything else than neutrality.

The Border Slave States Convention met at Frankfort, in May, 1861.

On the 3d day of June, 1861, after the most mature consideration and deliberation, they put forth addresses to the people of the United States and the State of Kentucky, in which they solemnly declared that the State of Kentucky, after the most deliberate consideration of the responsibilities, moral, political, and social, had determined that the proper course for her to pursue was to take no part in the controversy between the Government and the seceded States but that of mediators and intercessors.

Now, gentlemen Legislators of our Union party, we say that the distinguished gentlemen whom we elected by a most decided vote to the Border Slave States Convention, viz: Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. R. K. Williams, Hon. Arch. Dixon, Hon. F. M. Bristow, Hon. Joshua F. Bell, Hon. Chas. A. Wickliffe, Hon. G. W. Dunlap, Hon. Chas. S. Morehead, Hon. James F. Robinson, Hon. John B. Huston, and Hon. Robert Richardson, reflected in their addresses truthfully and correctly, not only the wish and will of the Legislature of Kentucky, as shown by the resolutions and declarations made at the time and in the manner herein above set out, but most accurately and truthfully the wishes and the will of a great majority of the people of Kentucky.

Then I have proved by the legislative resolutions not now repealed unless by implication, that no coercive policy was taken by the Union party before the May election, but that all the actions, resolves, and agreements, were to sustain and maintain Kentucky in the position of neutrality.

Now we challenge any legislators to explain away the foregoing position so solemnly taken by the Union men of Kentucky.

I omitted referring to the act creating the Military Board which passed May 24th, 1861, the tenth section of which provides that nothing in the laws of Kentucky in relation to procuring arms or organizing the militia was to be construed as giving any authority to use the arms or military against the United States or Confederate States.

The election for Congressmen came off on the 20th June. If any man can show where one of the candidates or any Union newspaper, between the election of the Border delegates and that of Congressmen, took ground against the policy so emphatically inaugurated and carried on during all this time by the Legislature and Union men, let him show it. I aver I never saw a paper or heard a speech that did not emphatically approve the policy adopted by Kentucky.

From June to August precisely the same policy was pursued by the Union men—that of keeping Kentucky out of the war, and from interfering in any way except as mediator or intercessor.

It was well that the managers and wire-workers succeeded in adapting the secret con-

claves to compel obedience to their behests when they determined to push Kentucky into the war. The two Houses have been so far but registering the commands of the Union convales held in secret. Free debate, like free speech and a free press among the people, has been suppressed by the Legislature. I have tried in my feeble way to vindicate the truth of history; war is in our midst; we have been forced into it against our settled policy. It has been done by inviting President Lincoln to place military camps among us. Our great Union party in Kentucky is no longer able to keep the peace, owing to the conduct of some of its professed members assuming to overrule its settled policy. The responsibility is upon them for the blood of our people. The President don't name them, but ought to be requested to give their names. The Legislature ought to call for them. They disregarded and set at naught the laws of Kentucky as embodied in the resolutions referred to. If there is any glory hereafter to be found in having pushed Kentucky from her position as mediator into that of a belligerent, the gentlemen alluded to are entitled to it, and for one Union man who labored for the party on the peace policy upon which we succeeded, I want none of such glory or honor, and I know hundreds of others like myself. If the Legislature and the Union men are determined to be satisfied with what securities they have, not having gotten any demanded for the grievances complained of; if they are determined to withdraw their protests against coercion; if they will have the peace of the State overturned, and will have father against son, and brother against brother, because Black Republicanism on one side and Secessionism on the other won't cease their hellish purpose to destroy our country, let the bloody honors be given to those entitled thereto. I want none of them.

SENEX.

To Preserve the Peace and Quiet of Kentucky.

The Legislature has adopted several important declarations concerning the peace and quiet of Kentucky.

The "Conklin resolutions" (adopted in the House by a vote of 89 yeas to 4 nays, and in the Senate by 31 yeas to 3 nays) declares:

1. That the people of Kentucky ought not to engage in civil strife amongst themselves on account of differences of political opinions.

2. That it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and to respect, in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and laws of the land.

3. That all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinion, should unite in protecting each other in their rights of life, liberty, and property, against invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, or marauding bands.

A resolution introduced by Col. Finnell, and adopted in the House by a vote of 92 yeas to 3 nays, declares:

4. That no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions.

5. That no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions.

6. That no slave shall be set free by any military commander.

7. That all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to and shall receive the fullest protection of the government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

We invite a hearty concurrence in these declarations. If generally accepted in good faith, they cannot fail in accomplishing much good.

The following is from the last number of the Knickerbocker Magazine. It is full of terrible significance:

ABOLITION.

This dread of incurring the name of "abolitionist" is as cowardly as its party. Thorough-going courage, as it seems to me, should rather inspire a man to take it up, out of sheer defiance to an insolent and ferocious enemy. Just present the entire Union presents the spectacle of men afraid of adopting "abolition" views, yet itching to adopt emancipation as the only effectual means of "smashing the South." Why bother about the word "abolition" at all? Why boggle at being suspected of friendliness for the black, or of belief in his capacity, or of indorsing amalgamation? Why not sweep over the whole intermediate stage, ignore the entire chain of arguments, and bravely adopted the essential point of freeing the slaves for the sake of putting an end to this pestilent nuisance? Call it abolition or thievery, God's work or the devil's, anything you please, but let us have the negroes out of the way. Hustle them out of the States at least, in double-quick time; pay the loyal Union men, if you please, but out with them, and lose no time about it. Bring Canada down to the Virginia line, forthwith! It is a pity to see men—brave fighting men—quibbling about "contrabands," and to have the Secretary of War driven enough, to get into the meshes of a decision as to the disposal of the chattles, when the whole country should have the decision and manliness to settle the question for him by acclamation.

Men of the West and of the East too, this war is destined sooner or later to effectually abate this nuisance of slavery by removing the cause. Why not plunge in and settle it once? Go at it bravely and be done with it. You are all threatening it—why not do it?

Abolition—for the sake of the white man! That is the new platform, the only compromise to which we should listen. Do you want to wait for more Bull Run? Well, you can have them. But you had better do as the enemy does—strike promptly and fear not!

The Quarrel Between General Fremont and Colonel Blair.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows of the difficulty between General Fremont and Colonel Blair:

"It is true that, about two weeks since, Colonel Blair did write a letter to his brother, the Postmaster-General, and to the President, expressing himself totally disappointed in General Fremont as a man competent to command in her position of military importance. Gov. Morehead has filed many important public trusts, and in no instance has his integrity been questioned, whilst his private life has illustrated those graces and virtues which at once command respect and admiration. His friends will not readily believe that he has been guilty of any offense justifying his arrest and transportation beyond the limits of the State. If guilty, let him suffer the consequences. But if, as we suspect, he has been arrested for opinion's sake, let the Legislature of Kentucky, acting in accordance with the spirit of the Conklin and Finnell resolutions, demand his instant release."—Cov. Jour.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz: WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops, and are held for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out and to volunteer the citizens of Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the ends desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERRI MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Skirmish in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.

The following account of the battle at the Blue Mills Landing is derived from authentic sources:

Lieutenant Colonel Scott, with 570 men of the Third Iowa Regiment and one piece of artillery left Camp on Monday, the 15th, in pursuit of the rebels who left St. Joseph on the Friday previous. Col. Scott arrived at Liberty, Clay county, on the morning of the 17th, and moved from that place at 1 o'clock, P. M. At three o'clock he fell in with the enemy, 4,500 in number, occupying a strong position. Our skirmishers received a gallant fire, and slowly retreated to the main body. When the action became general, our powder was brought to bear on the enemy, and a few shots were fired, which proved destructive. At this time a heavy fire opened on our single gun, killing our gunner and wounding two others. After this several other gunners, Germans from St. Louis, abandoned the gun, carrying off the primer and matches, rendering the piece useless. The action continued about an hour, when our column was withdrawn to more open ground, bringing off the wounded and dragging away the gun by hand, all the horses having been killed or badly wounded. About this time Col. Smith who left St. Joseph with 400 men about the same time that Gen. Scott did, Cameron for the same general purpose, joined the latter, having pushed forward his mounted men and artillery at a rapid pace. On receiving a message from Col. Scott ten miles back he was advancing on the enemy, but it being night and their men being completely exhausted, and the rebels reported strongly entrenched at a thicket, it was impossible to make an attack except by a narrow road; a further attack was postponed until morning. Early the following day an advance was made by combined forces, but on arrival at Blue Mills they found the enemy had crossed the river before daylight, taking their road towards Lexington. Three were killed; wounded 84; missing 6. Three of the missing are supposed to be in the hands of the enemy, and the balance killed. In addition to the loss of the Third Iowa there were six Home Guards and one artilleryman killed—among them Capt. Crippen and about ten wounded, four of them Home Guards, in skirmishes about two hours before the battle. It is perhaps proper to state that Gen. Pope was ordered to Col. Scott of Minnesota regiment, to remain at Liberty until joined by Col. Smith, but learning on arrival at that place, that the enemy were five miles distant, he sent a messenger to Smith with word to that effect, and pushed on and gave the rebels battle.

ARREST OF EX-GOVERNOR MOREHEAD.

Prepared, as we have been by recent occurrences, for almost any exercise of power, we confess to no little surprise on reading the announcement of the arrest of ex-Gov. Chas. S. Morehead. He has always been noted for his conservative principles. No man was more devoted to the Union, or has labored more earnestly to avert the terrible calamities under which the country is suffering; no man has made greater exertions to maintain Kentucky in her position of neutrality.

Gov. Morehead has filled many important public trusts, and in no instance has his integrity been questioned, whilst his private life has illustrated those graces and virtues which at once command respect and admiration. His friends will not readily believe that he has been guilty of any offense justifying his arrest and transportation beyond the limits of the State. If guilty, let him suffer the consequences. But if, as we suspect, he has been arrested for opinion's sake, let the Legislature of Kentucky, acting in accordance with the spirit of the Conklin and Finnell resolutions, demand his instant release."—Cov. Jour.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of BAYER & KALLENBACH, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. Bayer having sold his interest in said firm to J. H. Kallenbach, who will continue the business of Boot and Shoe-making at the old stand. J. H. Bayer will settle the business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYER.
J. H. KALLENBACH.
FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861.—aug 3 t-wm

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Senatorial Directory.

T. T. Alexander	Dr. H. Rodman's.
Wm. Anthony	Mrs. Welch's.
Wm. T. Anthony	Mrs. Major's.
R. T. Baker	No. 38, Capital Hotel.
Samuel H. Bales	M. B. Chinn's.
John B. Bruner	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
James H. G. Bush	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
M. P. Buster	Wm. H. Gray's.
Bon P. Cissell	No. 18, Capital Hotel.
Charles Chambers	R. Runyan's.
Walter Chiles	No. 18, Capital Hotel.
Alex. Davidson	Dr. Vallandigham's.
Samuel E. De Haven	No. 78, Capital Hotel.
George Denny	No. 50, Capital Hotel.
Richard H. Field	R. W. Blackburn's.
J. F. Fisk (Speaker)	No. 51, Capital Hotel.
Theo. T. Garrard	James H. Garrard's.
Wm. C. Gillis	Geo. W. Lewis's.
Robert E. Glenn	Lo. B. Grutcher's.
John K. Goodlee	No. 55, Capital Hotel.
Wm. C. Grier	Vanarsdale's (S. F.)
Asa P. Grover	No. 41, Capital Hotel.
John L. Irwin	No. 29, Capital Hotel.
Samuel H. Jenkins	Mrs. Major's.
John M. Johnson	Lo. B. Grutcher's.
Martin P. Marshall	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Thorton F. Marshall	No. 24, Capital Hotel.
Henry D. McHenry	No. 90, Capital Hotel.
Charles D. Pennebaker	No. 80, Capital Hotel.
John A. Prall	No. 56, Capital Hotel.
William B. Read	No. 7, Meriwether's.
Albert G. Rheas	No. 8, Capital Hotel.
James F. Robinson	No. 15, Capital Hotel.
Bon. Spalding	Mrs. Welch's.
James Speed	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Clairborne J. Walton	Ayres', S. Frankfort.
Walter C. Whitaker	No. 72, Capital Hotel.
Chas. T. Worthington	Dr. Price's.
J. H. Johnson, Clerk	at George W. Lewis's.
R. T. Hawkins, Assistant Clerk	at H. Wingate's.
J. W. Pruett, Sergeant-at-Arms	at home.
Abijah Gilbert, Door-keeper	at Geo. W. Lewis's.
Chas. T. Campbell, Page	at his mother's.
Sanford Goin, Jr., Page	at his father's.

Representative Directory.

A. Allen	No. 88, Capital Hotel.
J. W. Anderson	J. H. Garrard's.
R. C. Anderson	Capital Hotel.
W. C. Anderson	No. 38, Capital Hotel.
L. W. Andrews	No. 12, Capital Hotel.
V. Ash	Mrs. Major's.
E. B. Badgley	J. H. Garrard's.
John S. Barlow	Dr. Vallandigham's.
John C. Beeman	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
John W. Blue	Dr. Rodman's.
A. B. Boon	Dr. Rodman's.
W. P. Boone	No. 76, Capital Hotel.
Wm. A. Brann	R. C. Steele's.
A. A. Buckner (Speaker)	No. 13, Capital Hotel.
C. F. Burnam	Capital Hotel.
E. F. Burns	No. 41, Capital Hotel.
W. P. D. Bush	Dr. Vallandigham's.
James Calvert	No. 57, Capital Hotel.
Cyrus Campbell	J. D. Pollard's.
J. W. Campbell	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
A. B. Chambers	Mrs. Major's.
J. H. Chandler	Mrs. Welch's.
Brutus J. Clay	No. 68, Capital Hotel.
F. L. Cleveland	No. 24, Capital Hotel.
John B. Cochran	Mrs. Lobbin's.
R. Cochran	Mrs. Lobbin's.
W. M. Coffee	Dr. Rodman's.
W. L. Conklyn	Chas. Hayden's.
John C. Conner	Mrs. Welch's.
A. A. Curtis	H. Wingate's.
L. Desha	Mrs. Major's.
D. E. Downing	W. H. Gray's.
W. H. Edmunds	R. C. Steele's.
J. M. Elliot	Dr. Vallandigham's.
S. J. England	Chas. Hayden's.
George W. Fwing	No. 18, Capital Hotel.
Hugh F. Finley	Geo. W. Lewis's.
J. W. Finnell	No. 14, Capital Hotel.
J. W. Gaines	No. 29, Capital Hotel.
Elijah Gilbert	No. 70, Capital Hotel.
Joseph Gardner	Dr. Vallandigham's.
E. M. Garrison	No. 41, Capital Hotel.
Remus Gibson	Mrs. Lobbin's.
J. C. Gilbert	No. 29, Capital Hotel.
Henry Gilchrist	Chas. Hayden's.
George Hampton	Dr. Vallandigham's.
J. H. Hines	No. 86, Capital Hotel.
W. H. Hays	R. W. Blackburn's.
W. J. Heady	R. W. Blackburn's.
J. W. Heeter	W. H. Gray's.
J. M. Henry	Chas. Hayden's.
J. B. Huston	No. 39, Capital Hotel.
W. C. Ireland	H. Wingate's.
R. T. Jacob	No. 84, Capital Hotel.
D. W. Johnson	Chas. Hayden's.
U. E. Kennedy	W. H. Gray's.
Q. A. King	R. C. Steele's.
J. C. Lindsey	M. B. Chinn's.
J. M. C. Lisenby	W. H. Gray's.
A. Lusk	Mrs. Cox's.
D. Mathewson	Dr. Vallandigham's.
P. L. Maxey	Ayres' (S. Frankfort).
D. May	Mrs. Major's.
D. P. Means	Mrs. Welch's.
O. R. Merritt	Mrs. Major's.
Otho Miller	Dr. Rodman's.
Thos. Z. Morrow	W. H. Gray's.
G. F. Murphy	No. 10, Meriwether's.
F. W. P. Owens	No. 92, Capital Hotel.
G. P. Pender	No. 67, Capital Hotel.
H. S. Powell	Geo. W. Lewis's.
L. J. Proctor	H. Wingate's.
W. S. Rankin	No. 87, Capital Hotel.
N. A. Rasper	No. 7, Meriwether's.
J. Ray	Mrs. Welch's.
R. Ricketts	Chas. Hayden's.
F. D. Rigney	Dr. Rodman's.
G. S. Shunklin	No. 82, Capital Hotel.
G. W. Silvertooth	Mrs. Montgomery's.
C. C. Smith	No. 74, Capital Hotel.
R. A. Spalding	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
M. Young	Mrs. Major's.
J. P. Sparks	Mrs. Cox's.
H. Taylor	H. Wingate's.
J. Tovey	No. 58, Capital Hotel.
G. M. Thomas	H. Wingate's.
J. R. Thomas	Mrs. Welch's.
T. Turner	No. 89, Capital Hotel.
J. R. Underwood	Meriwether's.
John S. Vaninkle	No. 85, Capital Hotel.
Zeb. Ward	No. 65, Capital Hotel.

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

Another Hostile Article From the London Times.

We take the following from the New York Evening Post, (Republican.) England needs watching:

ANOTHER CROAK FROM THE BIRD OF ILL-OMEN—THE LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN WAR PROSPECTS.

The London Times of September 4, has this croak over American affairs:

The crash of a new political world is an awful phenomenon. War has dashed like a comet upon the great American republic, and all the institutions and destinies of that mighty Union seem scattered in fragments around. It is impossible to predict the formations which may survive after the convulsion has passed away, but all that we now see tends irresistibly to convince us that we shall never again behold that specimen of political organization which was the glory of the Union. Growth and progress with its apparent vigor. The United States of North America have ceased to be. Whether their place will be taken by two Unions or twenty, whether the principle of confederation will be merely limited or absolutely discarded, nobody can venture to foretell, but we can not so much as imagine any course of events which will leave the last state of things with so much resemblance to the first. Enough has now been lent to show that the subjugation of the South is next to impossible, and its submission in the highest degree improbable. The territories of the old Union will be divided, nor will the partition be territorial only. Between North and South there will be barriers of feelings, interests and traditions. They will look upon each other with jealousy and suspicion, if not with worse sentiments, and the "frontier" will require the same rigorous and observances as that between two monarchies of the European continent. This, however, presumes the maintenance of standing armies, unlike estimates and oppressive taxation; while these burdens again will exercise an influence upon all social and political institutions. Never will a more wonderful problem be presented.

We need say little in defense of an assumption that the conquest of the South by the armies of the North has now become a most improbable event. All the incidents of the war appear to have been in favor of the Confederate States. In the only engagements approaching to the character of a pitched battle the Southern troops have been victorious, and, though we hear little of their operations, it is at least certain that they are aggressive, and that the Federal Government is alarmed for the safety of the Capital. With affairs in such a state every day detracts from the chances of compromise, except on the basis of a recognized separation; and it will have been seen, indeed, from our New York correspondence that the staunchest Federalists have now brought themselves to contemplate this disruption of the Union as a possible result. Hitherto the lapse of time, while it has evidently added to the confidence of the South, has brought little accession of strength to the North. The States adhering to the Union do, indeed, contribute men and munitions on a scale which does honor to their patriotism, but the battalions are undisciplined, ill-equipped, and what is worse than all, insubordinate. The reverses and privations of an unsuccessful war are very different from the glories of a brief campaign which were contemplated by the volunteers, and the jealousy which the Americans entertain of all authority finds its expression even in a camp. On the other hand, the Southerners, less addicted to the institutions of Democracy, less imbued with ideas of social equality, and conscious, probably, of a more desperate position, have carried far greater energy to the work of war. We can see that in the South power is concentrated, and we find the natural results in a clear military superiority.

These, however, are not the only points at which the action of the war is traceable. We observe its effects on the Federal Government itself, and all tend in one and the same direction. The power of the President has been enormously increased, and that weakness of the Executive which was regarded by Americans as an essential feature of their Constitution is rapidly giving place to a very despotic species of authority. Complicated and actually made in Congress about the tyrannical proceedings of Government officers, and the jurisdiction of a Provost Marshal is tolerated in Washington itself. The latest accounts inform us that the *habeas corpus* act has been virtually suspended, that arrests for treason were frequent, and that Fort Lafayette was full of State prisoners. We seem reading such reports to be carried away from republican Washington to ban under the theocratic, or Napoleonic, under the Bourbon rule. To complete the picture, we actually find in the land of political liberty and social freedom the abrupt establishment of a system which the old States of Europe seldom ventured to defend, and have now begun to discard. Passports are dispensed with over many parts of the continent, but they are rigorously insisted on in the United States. It is not merely on the frontier between the two armies that these documents are required. No person whatever can depart from any part of the United States, or land at any port of the United States, without a passport from the Federal Government. A traveler would find himself more at liberty in Venice than in New York.

As we can not now contemplate the subjugation and reunion of the South as a probable event, we must assume that the two sections of the Union will be established independently of each other. To venture as little as possible upon political speculations, let us assume that the schism is carried no farther, and that the United States of the North divide with the Confederate States of the South all the territory and population of the old American Republic. Each, then, of these two still powerful Unions will constitute an Administration for itself. Will the South? True, the secessionists proclaimed a Constitution of an old American model, but it is clear enough that the authority actually exercised in those parts is that of a military dictator, and not of a Democratic President. What will they do by and by, when they have won their independence? They will probably maintain, for some time, as a matter of prudence, the organization under which they conducted a successful war, and we think that nobody who has remarked the tone and current of Southern sentiments would expect to find that New England institutions would ever be received with much favor in the new Confederacy. It is more likely that they will sacrifice Democratic principles for the sake of a strong government, and that they will seek to retain power by the same means through which they acquired it—namely, by opposing the compact and concentrated force of a somewhat absolute government to the looser organization of a more popular State.

But will this impose no corresponding obligations on the North? Will the Unionist States sit quietly under institutions less conducive to national strength than those of their next-door neighbor? Will they submit to the spectacle of a stronger government than their own on their very borders? Can they manage a national debt, and an ever present chance of border war on such terms? Will their favorite General, who ever he may, come into such conditions when elected President? Is it not, on the whole,

more probable that they may retain some of the modifications of their Constitution which the war is now enforcing upon their necessities, and that the new Union will be administered by a less Democratic Government than the old? We certainly think so. The two great divisions of the States formerly united will form, we hope, two prosperous communities, but we do not expect that either of them will wear much resemblance to the lost American Republic.

Political and Military Maneuvers—Fremont and the President.

When a full account of the Fremont imbroglio shall be written, it will make a curious and instructive chapter in the politico-military history of the United States. On taken command at St. Louis, Gen. Fremont infused new life into the military operations of the West. His energetic movements, and imperative commands soon brought together a heavy force at St. Louis. No trivial obstacle, no mere question of cost, was allowed to interfere with the execution of his plans. He ordered immense supplies, including heavy guns, to be sent forward by express. When informed that the charges for the mode of transportation would be very heavy, he telegraphed back, "Send them on, immediately, regardless of cost."

This decisive action suited the temper of the Northern people. They wanted something done. The "forward movement" at Washington had failed. Rivalries and jealousies were springing up in high quarters at the capital. The President, the members of his Cabinet, and even the Lieutenant-General himself, had not escaped bitter denunciation by leading Republican newspapers. The hopes of the North were turned to a movement down the Mississippi. Just at the time the public had reason to suppose his arrangements were about perfected, large bodies of troops were detached from his division and sent to Washington.

When it is remembered that at least three members of the Cabinet at Washington are candidates for the Presidency, it will not be difficult to detect under the movements above detailed the progress of a big political game. As matters stand, Fremont has the advantage, and is likely to hold it. The President's rebuke will only strengthen him in the estimation of the radicals of the Republican party—the men who control the ruling sentiment of the North. Even his removal would not weaken him. In fact, we see nothing now that is likely to break the hold he has upon the confidence of the North, save his defeat on the field of battle. That would ruin his prospects.—*Courington Journal*.

GENERAL FREMONT—THE ADMINISTRATION AND OUR ABOLITION ORGANS.—Our abolition organs, including the Tribune and Evening Post, are close upon the verge of rebellion in consequence of President Lincoln's instructions holding Gen. Fremont subject to the laws of Congress in reference to this business of the emancipation of southern slaves. We can thus discover the extremities to which, for abolition purposes, our anti-slavery radicals and their organs are prepared to push this war. They are prepared to set up the unauthorized edict of a military subordinate above the authority of the President and the government; just as another of our silly and malignant abolition organs, the Times, with clamorous short time ago for the removal of Mr. Lincoln by a mob, and the substitution of George Law as President, or provisional President of the United States. With regard to General Fremont, we have always been disposed to overlook his faults and to magnify his virtues, as a politician, soldier, and patriot. But we must say that this late dashing proclamation of his, without authority and upon his own responsibility, was a very indirect proceeding in every point of view. No subordinate officer has the right to assume any such grave responsibility as this. The President, in his mild rebuke of Fremont, has dealt very tenderly with him; but they who, with the facts before them, continue to glorify the imprudent proclamation of Fremont, are counselling insubordination in its most dangerous form. They should be looked after, and taught a wholesome lesson upon the duty of loyalty in this crisis, submission to and co-operation with the government and its war policy to save the life of the nation.

N. Y. Herald, 19th.

COLLISION ON THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON ROAD.—We learn that a collision took place on the Covington and Lexington R. R. Friday evening, by which a number of lives were lost. The accident is said to have been caused by Mr. Boler sending down an extra train in the absence of the Superintendent, and without consulting the time table. Mr. Boler has purchased that branch of the road, and he is doubtless free at liberty to send such trains he pleases, and to risk the lives of citizens, but the rash carelessness of such a course is utterly indefensible. The Superintendent of a railroad ought to have command as complete and effectual as the leader of an army. We hope another jury will not say, as in the Philadelphia theater case, that no one is to blame.—*Low, Dem.*, 22d.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 21. Governor Gamble to-day issued the following call to the Convention: The exigencies of the State require, in my judgment, the reassembling of the State Convention; therefore I, Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor of the State of Missouri, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Convention, do hereby call the Convention of the State to assemble at the Mercantile Library Hall, in the city of St. Louis, on the 10th of October next, to adopt such measures as the welfare of the State may require.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Jefferson City, this 21st day of September, A. D. 1861. (Signed) H. R. GAMBLE, M. OLIVER, Secy of State.

St. Louis, Sept. 22. General Fremont has appointed Brigadier Generals Pope, Sigel, Asboth, and McKinstrey to command divisions as acting Major Generals, and Colonels Davis, Mulligan, Kelton, and Tamm as acting Brigadier Generals. Thomas L. Price of Jefferson City, has been commissioned as Brigadier General by the President. A special dispatch to the Democrat says: A report from Hamilton, nine miles above Lexington, states that the United States flag was still flying over Mulligan's entrenchments at six o'clock Saturday morning.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, September 23, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. W. T. MOORE, of the Christian Church.

The Senate called to order at the usual hour and the Journal of Saturday read.

Mr. READ asked a suspension of the rules that he might offer a preamble and resolution, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Legislature has learned with pain and mortification of the arrest of Senators and members of this body in the town of Harrodsburg, who were on their way to their homes and families; and whereas, the Constitution of Kentucky protects every member of this body from arrest—treason, felony, and breach of the peace except—; and whereas, the Legislature desires security, peace, and amity among and between the citizens of this Commonwealth, as fully expressed in the series of resolutions passed the other day by this body, and known as the Conklin resolutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the Legislature utterly condemn such a course, and regards the act as in violation of the intent and meaning of the constitution and the expressed will of this Legislature, as indicated in the Conklin resolutions by this body.

Resolved further, That a committee of five, to be composed of two from the Senate and three from the House, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to proceed forthwith to Harrodsburg and ascertain the cause, and by what authority, said Members and Senator were arrested, and report the facts in the premises to the Legislature at the earliest practicable moment, and to procure the release of those under arrest, if possible.

Referred to special committee of Messrs. Speed, Robinson, and Read.

A message from the H. R. announcing the passage of sundry bills and resolutions.

The Senate then took a recess until 11 o'clock, that the special committee on Read's resolution might make at that time their report.

11 o'clock having arrived, Mr. READ reported a substitute for his resolutions.

Resolved, That a committee of two, one from the Senate and one from the House, be appointed to inquire and investigate by what authority a not named member of the General Assembly has been arrested at Harrodsburg; said committee shall have power to send for persons, and to report the facts, and whether any action of this General Assembly is necessary.

Adopted, and Mr. READ appointed on part of the Senate.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Judiciary—Reported a House bill for the benefit of Barlett Dickinson, District Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Jefferson.

A bill for the benefit of Ann E. Gerhart. Rejected.

Mr. GRIER—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of S. J. England, late sheriff of Carter county. Rejected.

Mr. MARSHALL—Select Committee—Reported that the resolution concerning Gen. Anderson had been presented to him.

The rules were suspended and a House bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for the regulation of the militia and to provide for the arming of the State," approved May 24, 1861, and also to provide further for the public defense.

Said act reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The hostilities which threatened the peace of the State at the time the act to which this is an amendment was passed, has been followed up by the wanton and unjustifiable invasion of Kentucky by the armed forces of the so-called Confederate States, and war has thus been forced upon the good people of the State; wherefore it becomes the solemn duty of this Legislature, without delay, to provide means for the public defense; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall and may be lawful for the Board of Commissioners created by the act to which this is an amendment, to apply the funds, or any part thereof, which the said Board was authorized to borrow, under the provisions of said act, to the defense of the State, in such manner as they, in their discretion, may deem most advisable.

2. That the said Board of Commissioners shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to pay for and on the credit of the State the additional sum of one million of dollars, to be by them applied to the object set out in the first section of this act.

3. That the said Board shall have power and authority to procure the loans provided for in the act to which this is an amendment, and that authorized by the preceding section, from any incorporated or private bank, or from any other named institution, or from individuals, or from any or out of this State, for which certificates shall be issued by the Board, and upon the presentation of which the bonds of the State shall be executed by the Governor, and delivered to the lender, payable at such time and place as may be agreed upon, not less, however, than ten years from date; bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, the interest to fall due semi-annually.

4. That for the purpose of providing means for the payment of the debts created by the State under the provisions of this and the act to which this is an amendment, and the accruing interest thereon, an additional tax, in aid of the sinking fund, commencing with the year 1862, of five cents upon each one hundred dollars of value of the real and personal estate directly by law to be assessed for taxation, shall annually be paid by the persons assessed, and the same shall be collected and paid into the public treasury in the same manner the other revenue of the State is by law required to be collected and paid.

5. That the Board of Commissioners created by the act to which this is an amendment, be, and the same is hereby, reorganized; and said board shall hereafter be composed of the following persons, to-wit: Peter Dudley, Samuel Gill, George T. Wood, Edmund H. Taylor, John B. Temple, a majority of whom shall constitute a board for the transaction of business.

6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The Senate then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 4 o'clock.

Mr. PENNEBAKER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with the expression of opinion that it ought to pass, the following, viz:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the regulation of the militia and to provide for the arming of the State," approved May 24, 1861, and also to provide further for the public defense.

Mr. READ moved to amend by leaving out the name of J. B. Temple, and insert that of Mag. Magoffin. Rejected.

The bill then in its original form passed by the following vote—yeas 21, nays 4.

A message from the House announced its occurrence in a joint resolution, appointing a committee to go to Harrodsburg to make inquiries concerning the arrest of members of the General Assembly, with an amendment.

Mr. PENNEBAKER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the law of devises, bequest, descents, and distribution.

Ordered to be printed and placed in the hands of the day.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That whoever has voluntarily joined, or shall

hereafter voluntarily join, any military force that has or may hereafter invade this State, or shall give aid and comfort to any military force invading this State, shall be incapable of taking any estate in Kentucky by devise, bequest, descent, or distribution.

2. The citizens and residents of this State who are commissioned in the military force now invading this State, who shall resign within sixty days after the passage of this act, and return to their allegiance, shall not be made incapable by this act.

3. The citizens and residents of this State who are soldiers in the military force now invading this State, shall escape as soon as they can and return to their allegiance, shall not be made incapable by this act.

4. If any soldier or officer, being a citizen or resident of this State, and now in or with the forces invading this State, shall, after thirty days from the passage of this act, accept a commission, or be promoted, he shall not have the right to resign, and thereby be made capable within the provisions of this act.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act for the benefit of the Brookville and Clayville turnpike company. Internal Improvement.

An act for the benefit of Brent Hopkins, late clerk of the Oldham county and circuit courts. Passed.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 42, in Adair county. Education.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 33, in Laramie county. Passed.

An act for the benefit of John L. Davidson and his sureties. Military.

An act to prevent the destruction of fish in State Creek, in Bath county. Passed.

An act to amend the road laws in Greenup county. Passed.

An act to charter the Frankfort Commercial College. Passed.

An act in regard to decedents' estates heretofore made. Revised Statutes.

An act for the benefit of E. B. Trendway. Finance.

An act to change the time of holding circuit courts in Cumberland and ——— counties. County Courts.

An act for the benefit of common school district No. 48, in Pulaski county. Passed.

An act for the benefit of Ashley Owens, of Rockcastle county. Finance.

A resolution in regard to the Geological Survey and Geological Survey.

Resolution in regard to neutrality. Federal Relations.

An act repealing part of the act to repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the Lewisport Pond Draining Company. Judiciary.

LEAVES.

Mr. BUSH—A bill for the benefit of President, Directors, and Company of the Kentucky river turnpike road company. Internal Improvement.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—A bill for the benefit of the State High School.

Mr. BAKER—A bill for the benefit of James H. Parker, of Campbell county. County Courts.

Mr. WALTON—A bill to repeal the law prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons. Indefinite leave of absence was granted the Senator from Boone.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. J. N. NORTON, of the Episcopal Church.

The clerk read his journal of the proceedings of Saturday last.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. TAYLOR—Ways and Means—A bill to amend an act to provide for the regulation of the militia, and to further provide for the defense of the State. [Provides that the Military Board may apply the funds, or any part thereof, which that board was authorized to borrow, under the provisions of said act, to the defense of the State, as they may deem advisable. They may borrow, in addition thereto, \$1,000,000 for the same object. They may borrow it from any source. Bonds of the State to be issued therefor, payable in not less than ten years. Establishes a tax of five cents on each one hundred dollars of property to provide means for the payment of the debt thus created, and the accruing interest thereon. Board re-organized so that Peter Dudley, Saml. Gill, Geo. T. Wood, Edmund H. Taylor, and John B. Temple, shall compose the same.]

Upon the adoption of the five-cent tax clause the yeas and nays were taken, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Beaman, Wm. P. Boone, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Cleveland, Finley, Finnell, Galt, Gibson, Griffith, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Ireland, Johns, Kennedy, Miller, Owens, Poindester, Powell, G. Clay Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, Geo. M. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, and Milton Young—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Blue, Burns, Bush, Carr, Chambers, Chandler, Robert Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Downing, Edmunds, Elliott, England, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnston, Johnson, Lindsey, Maxey, May, Meers, Murphy, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Spaulding, John R. Thomas, Vanwinkle, and Van B. Young—32.

A call of the House was ordered, the roll called, doors locked, and key laid upon the Speaker's desk, and the Sergeant-at-Arms for the absentees who were absent without leave.

Upon motion of Mr. Andrews the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to confine his arrests to such absent members as may be at this time in the city of Frankfort.

Before the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms the House dispensed with further proceedings, and adjourned.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, Wm. P. Boone, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Galt, Gibson, Griffith, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Johnston, Johnson, Lindsey, Maxey, May, Meers, Miller, Owens, Poindester, Powell, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, Milton Young, and V. B. Young—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Burns, Bush, Chambers, Edmunds, Elliott, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Maxey, May, Murphy, and Spaulding—14.

So the bill passed.

Mr. IRELAND—Privileges and Elections—A bill establishing and abolishing voting places in Allen county. Passed.

Mr. CONKLIN—Claims—A bill for the benefit of Ashley Owens, of Rockcastle county. Passed.

This bill containing an appropriation of money the yeas and nays were taken as required by the Constitution, and the bill passed.

SPECIAL ORDER 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

A bill to establish a new county of Menifee. Rejected.

Mr. BURNAM moved to dispense with the special order. Rejected.

The bill was read a third time, and the question then being upon the passage of the bill, a lengthy discussion ensued upon the merits of the bill, when it was rejected—yeas 37, nays 53.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Senate resolution in reference to the arrest of members of this General Assembly at Harrodsburg.

The resolution was adopted.

A Senate bill to amend article 3, chapter 56, Revised Statutes.

[This bill enables infants and their guardians to perfect their titles to vendees.]

Mr. IRELAND moved an amendment allowing purchasers and their vendees to be made parties to the suit.

The propriety of the amendments was discussed at length.

The amendment was then rejected and the bill passed.

CALL OF THE COUNTRIES.

Mr. RIGNY—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of James H. Reynolds, sheriff of Adair county. Passed.

Mr. W. C. ANDERSON—Select Committee—A bill to establish an additional voting place in Boyle county. Passed.

Mr. GARDNER—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of Mason Williams, late sheriff of Morgan county. Passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Jno. Friend, late sheriff of Floyd county. Passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Edwin Trimble, late clerk of the circuit and county courts of Floyd county. Passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of A. W. Cissel, sheriff of Floyd county. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. YEAMAN—Resolutions touching our Federal Relations. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Also reported a bill to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Owensboro. Referred to Committee on Banks.

Also—A bill to amend the charter of the Stanford and Hustonville turnpike road, company. Passed.

Mr. ANDREWS—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of James Crawford. Passed.

Mr. IRELAND moved to reconsider the vote by which the House concurred in a resolution in relation to the arrest of members of this General Assembly. The vote was then reconsidered.

Mr. BUSH moved the following as a substitute for the Senate resolutions:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has received information that John L. Irvan, Geo. W. Silvertooth, George W. Ewing, members of this General Assembly, who having leave of absence and being on the way to their respective homes, have been arrested, and are now in custody in the town of Harrodsburg, in the county of Mercer, or in that vicinity;

Resolved, That a committee of two from this House, and one from the Senate, be appointed, whose duty shall be to proceed to the town of Harrodsburg, or other place where these persons are confined, and ascertain and report to this General Assembly by what authority, and under what process, and for what cause or causes, the said John L. Irvan, Geo. W. Ewing, and Geo. W. Silvertooth are held in custody.

The substitute was then adopted, and Messrs. ELLIOTT and HUSTON appointed as the committee.

Mr. M. YOUNG presented resolutions touching our Federal Relations. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. SPARKS moved the following resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to make diligent inquiry, and report to this House, whether any person, or persons holding or exercising any office, Federal or State, is, or are now holding any office in the so-called Confederate States; and may send for persons and papers.

Mr. POWELL—Select Committee—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Newport. Passed.

Mr. JAMES W. ANDERSON offered the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to Committee on Federal Relations:

WHEREAS, S. B. Buckner, who signs himself Brigadier General in the so-called Confederate States of America, in a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, dated 18th, September, 1861, says that he returned "at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians, to be used to aid the government of Kentucky in carrying out the strict neutrality of Kentucky;" now therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That his Excellency, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of this Commonwealth, be requested, to communicate to this House whether such invasion of this State by S. B. Buckner aforesaid, has been made upon any consultation, advice, or recommendation of any persons connected with the Executive department of the State Government.

Also—A resolution thanking the Home Guard of Knox county, which was adopted.

Also reported a bill for the benefit of the Whitley county court. Passed.

LEAVE.

Was granted to bring in a large number of bills, and appropriately referred.

And then the House adjourned.

Crops in Europe.

By the last arrivals we have the London Mark Lane Express and Agricultural Journal, of September 2. The leading topic at this season, is of course the results of the harvest, on the continent as well as in the British islands.

An article, written by a correspondent of the Press, who

